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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

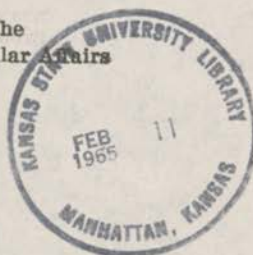
FIRST SESSION

ON

THE NOMINATION OF JOHN A. CARVER, JR., OF IDAHO,
TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

JANUARY 12, 1965

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



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NOMINATION OF JOHN A. CARVER, JR. (OF IDAHO), TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1965

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Henry M. Jackson (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson, Anderson, Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Hayden, Metcalf, Kuchel, Jordan, Simpson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; James H. Gamble and Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff members.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The Chair has been informed and was not advised previously, that the Republicans are having a caucus this morning and the Republican members will not be available until 11. Therefore, if there is no objection the committee will stand in recess until 11 o'clock in order that the Republican members may be present.

(Recess until 11 a.m.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

This is an open hearing on the nomination of John A. Carver, Jr., of Idaho, to be Under Secretary of the Interior. All of the members of this committee without exception know Mr. Carver and have worked with him during the past 4 years during which time he served as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management.

At this point in the record I would like to include a biographical sketch of Mr. Carver. It will be printed in full.

(The biographical sketch referred to follows:)

JOHN A. CARVER, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

John A. Carver, Jr. of Boise, Idaho, Assistant Secretary of the Interior since January 30, 1961, in that capacity has supervised the activities of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Office of Territories, and the Alaska Railroad.

He was administrative assistant to Senator Frank Church of Idaho from January 1957 until appointed Assistant Secretary. In 1947-48 he served as assistant attorney general of Idaho, and from 1948-57 he was in private law practice in Boise. He also has had considerable experience as a career Federal Civil Service personnel executive from 1940-47, with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and the Civilian Personnel Division, Office of the Secretary of War where he directed field activities successively in Ogden, Utah, Baltimore, Md., and New York City.

Mr. Carver was born in Preston, Idaho, April 24, 1918. He has an A.B. degree from Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah (1939) and an LL.B. degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. (1947).

Inducted into the military in May 1943, he was later commissioned in the U.S. Air Force, and served as a civilian personnel officer of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in England and Japan.

Mr. Carver is a member of the bar in Idaho and the District of Columbia; is a member of the American Bar and Federal Bar Associations. He is a member of the National Advisory Committee, Center for Advanced Study in Organization Science, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Mr. Carver married Ruth O'Connor of Seattle, Wash. in June 1942. They have three children: John A. III, 19, student at the University of Wisconsin; Craig Roger, 16; and Candace Elaine, 13. The family lives at 6605 16th Street North, Arlington, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to state that he has had the privilege of knowing Mr. Carver not only during this 4-year period but some time prior thereto. He has discharged his duties and responsibilities as Assistant Secretary in a manner in keeping with that high office. The Chair is delighted to move the nomination and to have him here this morning.

I think it would be appropriate if the senior Senator from Idaho would introduce Mr. Carver so that he may come forward.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am very privileged to introduce Mr. Carver. I would like to make all my remarks directly from the heart and not refer at all to my prepared remarks this morning but John worked so faithfully for me for 4 years in the Senate that I thought he should be at least entitled to a page and a half of composition. [Laughter.]

I would like to read that into the record as well as selected excerpts from some editorials from Western newspapers that have commented on the President's appointment.

So to that end, Mr. Chairman, let me say that I am more than proud to endorse John A. Carver, Jr., to be Under Secretary of Interior. He has been a remarkably diligent and adept public servant, and his many talents have been demonstrated in abundance since he came to Washington as my administrative assistant in 1957.

Before that he was a very successful lawyer in Boise, Idaho, and a person whose friendship I came to cherish and I might say that despite the antagonisms that sometimes develop between the legislative and executive branch, since he has gone down, we have managed to keep that friendship in good repair.

As my administrative assistant, Mr. Carver quickly demonstrated that he had the intuition to locate the jugular vein of a difficult problem; that he could organize an office staff and inspire it to work efficiently and hard; and perhaps most of all, that he was dedicated to the public welfare, and evaluated legislative and administrative functions within that framework.

With his advent to an Assistant Secretaryship at Interior in 1961, Mr. Carver began the supervision of the work of half of dozen top Government agencies, and I firmly believe these have advanced considerably in their effectiveness under his leadership and administra-

tion. Mr. Carver kept an "open door" policy in his office, and people who came to see him and discuss their problems found a willing listener, and an official ready to move adroitly and effectively against redtape.

Mr. Carver also took to the road, not only to inform the public of interior functions and programs, but to acquaint himself at the grassroots level with the problems of the rancher, the Indian on the reservation, the lumberman, the mine operator, and all others whose livelihood had a dependency on the Federal lands under his jurisdiction. I believe that he has made the agencies under his guidance more responsive to the public interest, more pliable in meeting the needs of today, and more alert to the requirements of the future.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have in John A. Carver, Jr., that rare public servant who combines high honor, fine intelligence, and great capability for the administration of the laws we make here in the Congress. I certainly recommend him without reservation for the Under Secretaryship of the Interior.

Mr. Chairman, a number of editorials have been published in western newspapers. I will not take the committee's time to read them in full into the record but I should like to select an excerpt or two from some of these as representative of the reaction of the great newspapers of the West to this nomination.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, they will be included in the record.

(The editorials referred to follow:)

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune, Dec. 30, 1964]

* * * A Boise attorney before his latest move to Washington, D.C., Carver is thoroughly familiar with the intricacies of Federal Government. He began as a messenger for a Senate committee in 1936. He served in various civilian and military assignments for the National Government before he joined the staff of Gov. Robert E. Smylie, then Idaho's attorney general, in 1947. He practiced law at Boise from 1948 to 1957, then returned to Washington as administrative assistant to Senator Frank Church. There he was recognized as one of the ablest administrative assistants in the Senate, and Udall quickly selected him for a key Interior Department role after Udall's appointment as Secretary.

As Assistant Secretary in charge of public lands, Carver has encountered some of the most complicated and controversial problems in domestic government. He has not evaded these problems, nor has he compromised the administration's basic principles of land management. Yet, he has won not merely the respect but the outspoken admiration of most of the industries which largely depend upon the use of public lands. And he has accomplished this without alienating the "liberals" whose ideas of public land management frequently clash with those who depend upon public land use for their income.

The secret of this remarkable record seems to be that Carver understands his field thoroughly and has the intelligence and courage to seek bold new solutions for vexing, old problems.

Lumbermen, mine operators, and cattlemen, for example, tend to froth at complex, detailed restrictions and regulations which they regard as obsolete and punitive. Confronted with such criticism, the average bureaucrat is likely to dismiss the objectors as greatly interested seeking to despoil the public lands. The bureaucrat is inclined to "go by the book" in judging complaints, fearful that concessions might undermine fundamental principles of conservation and mindful that "the book" is a maze of legislation and regulations which confounds even the experts in individual agencies.

Carver has probed into a multitude of such problems seeking not merely to understand the accumulated rules but also to determine how the underlying philosophy behind the rules can be better served by changes and adaptations.

Where a regulation serves no purpose except to frustrate land users and custodians alike he has sought to eliminate it. Where the laws have created an administrative jungle, he has worked closely with Congress, the administration and user interests to modernize them. He is only one of many, of course, who is pushing for a thorough revision of the Nation's public land laws to create a more workable pattern based upon the principles of conservation and multiple use. However, his efforts in this direction have been particularly effective because he often speaks clearly and candidly for the administration about such questions—to Congress, to the users, and to his subordinates in Government.

The result has been that the same Interior Department administration which has given the greatest emphasis in recent history to the preservation and protection of key public lands also has led the way to more sensible use of other public lands by commercial interests. Udall primarily has emphasized conservation and protection of scenic, historic, and wilderness areas, though he also thoroughly understands the West's dependence upon a public land economy. Carver has emphasized the other side of the coin—the wise and prudent use of public lands with a minimum of crippling regulations.

This is not to suggest that Udall and his assistant have been pursuing opposite goals. This is not the case at all. Udall may come to rank as the greatest conservationist in Government in several decades, but this does not mean that he wants to "lock up" all public lands for future generations. Carver has established an enviable reputation among user interests as a man who knows their problems and will help to solve them—but this does not mean that he wants to log off the national parks or eliminate wilderness areas. The public lands of America are infinitely varied. Their proper use is a tremendously complex matter. Udall and his new No. 1 assistant are simply concentrating on separate aspects of the same vast problem, and together they are achieving memorable results

* * *—B.J.

[From the Grand Junction (Colo.) Sentinel, Dec. 6, 1964]

We sincerely hope that Assistant Interior Secretary John A. Carver will receive the appointment as Under Secretary of the Interior. If he does, it will be the biggest break the West has had for a long, long time.

John Carver is the best qualified of the men in the Department to take over the position. He is, as many local people will remember, the Interior representative who visited Grand Junction for the dedication of the new center at Colorado Monument.

This is not the only spot he has visited. Few of the Under Secretaries of the Department take so much interest in the areas they control. He is one of the few to take numerous field trips to learn what actually goes on in the field and to become acquainted with the problems in various sections of the country. He does it quietly and without fanfare, but thoroughly and intelligently.

Carver's appointment could be a major break for development in much of the West and particularly for the development of the oil shale industry.

Carver is a westerner and a practical operator. This is what is badly needed in a top position of the Department of Interior.

[From the Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News, Dec. 2, 1964]

*** He has been in demand as a speaker around the Nation and some users of the public domain have declared that Mr. Carver has found the delicate balance necessary when dealing with private range use while still keeping the Nation's general welfare in mind. No one has accused him of capricious, arbitrary action that is so common when dealing with the ordinary type of bureaucrat ***.

[From the Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash., Dec. 30, 1964]

President Johnson's selection of John A. Carver, Jr., for the position of Under Secretary of the Interior should be acceptable throughout the Western States, where the activities of this Department of the Federal Government are important to the economy of the area.

Mr. Carver's experience as an Assistant Secretary in the Department for almost 4 years has shown him to be a sincere and knowledgeable custodian of the responsibilities assigned to that office. For the last few months the position of Under Secretary has been vacant, and the recent appointment has been overdue.

Political considerations are, of course, a major factor in a job such as this one. The Carver appointment must be approved by the U.S. Senate, but there should be little difficulty on that score.

Mr. Carver has displayed an understandable and energetic attitude toward the problems of the West. While his ideology must necessarily reflect the convictions of his superiors in the Federal Government, his concern for various points of view in various controversial matters has marked him as a reasonable administrator.

[From the Idaho Statesman, Boise, Dec. 29, 1964]

* * * He demonstrated a great capacity in performing administrative duties of Government, no matter how complex they may be. He seldom takes a fling into orbit, settling on cloud 9 for a too-lofty view. He keeps his feet on the ground, can talk the language of the cattleman, the shepherd, the lumberjack, the wilderness advocate, the park vendor, the Indian chief.

His willingness to listen in a rough and tumble debate marks him as a keen genius expressing the desire to understand and assist—not dominated by unreasonable bureaucratic directive.

Mr. Carver will preside well in his new position. There is never doubt as to the sincerity in purpose which this 46-year-old former Boisean evokes * * *.

[From The Intermountain, Pocatello, Idaho, Dec. 10, 1964]

* * * Mr. Carver has proven capabilities as an administrator, and a lifelong acquaintance with the public land economy of this region. We wish him well in his new post, and we expect a lot from him—the sort of thing that may yet force an admission from a public lands use organization that progress has been made.

Thus far Mr. Carver's official concern for the public's stake in its own public domain, which is primary, has not caused him to forget that virtually every resident of the inland West feels some direct effect, whether economic or aesthetic, from any significant policy change in the Interior Department * * *.

[From the Denver Post, Jan. 3, 1965]

The promotion of John A. Carver, Jr., to the job of Under Secretary of the Department of Interior is good news for the Rocky Mountain region. As Stewart Udall's assistant, Carver will be able to bring his solid Western background to bear on the problems of the West.

A native of Idaho, a graduate of Brigham Young University and a former staff member of the office of Senator Frank Church, Democrat, of Idaho, Carver has had 2 years as Under Secretary of Interior in charge of public lands. He has handled the job with tact and has gained the confidence of resource-minded westerners.

Coloradans, particularly, are interested in Interior policy. If and how the State's oil shale is developed depends to a great extent on policies of the Interior Department. Carver has shown interest in this subject and has become expert in its details. For this reason alone we would be glad for Carver's advancement. In general, however, his familiarity with all the West's problems is what makes his promotion welcome.

[From the Idaho State Journal, Pocatello, Dec. 28, 1964]

* * * Carver is an advocate of new approaches to public land management, and as such is interested in the activities of the Public Land Law Review Commission created by the last Congress. Carver was at one time considered for chairman of that body. He believes an intensive review of the public lands is long overdue.

The new No. 2 man in the Department is generally well versed and interested in areas that touch close to home. Carver's special interests and talents mesh with the special interests and problems of Idaho and Western States like Idaho.

But there is more good news to the appointment than having the right man in the right place. Carver is also an extremely competent administrator.

He first showed his talent for Government and administration as chief assistant to Idaho Senator Frank Church, serving in that position from 1957 to 1961. He was known as a demanding man to work for, expecting and getting the most out of the Senator's staff. His reputation has been similar as Assistant Secretary since 1961. In fact, his willingness to put in long hours on the job partly explains his appointment by a man who also believes in extra effort and extra hours. * * *

Carver is a man known for succeeding in his assignments. His position will give him more of a chance to demonstrate his ability. He is still a young man, and Idahoans and the Nation are bound to hear a lot more of John Carver in the years to come.

[From the Idaho Statesman, Boise, Nov. 29, 1964]

* * * He has shown attentiveness to the needs of the many users of Federal domain, has not ruled strictly on a basis of Washington planners, but often took to the "grassroots" to gain firsthand knowledge of pressing problems. From his vantage point in the country, discussing the issues with the miner, the stockman, the shepherd, the Indian, outdoor enthusiast and conservationist, Mr. Carver made decisions compatible with both Federal policy and provincial needs.

He has worked well with Members of Congress, particularly those in the West. He appears to want to be in concert with their constituents in issuing policy which does not interrupt the economy of a given area.

He recognizes the requests of conservationists, understands the demands of wildlifers, the hunter, the fisherman. But he has shown the capacity to fit the needs of all users into a Federal policy. At the same time, he is not cheating the public, but guarding treasured resources of Idaho and other Western States from foolish exploitation and rapid deterioration.

Next year the new Public Land Law Review Commission will begin a study of archaic statutes now on the Federal books. Actually, Mr. Carver has been reported by some sources to be in line for the chairmanship of the important body, composed of lawmakers, administration officials, and laymen.

But his taking office as Under Secretary of the Interior should not preclude him from serving as Chairman of the Public Land Law Review Commission, if the members of this organization favor him for that post * * *.

[From the Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune, Nov. 29, 1964]

* * * In addition to the Park Service, Mr. Carver has had under his jurisdiction the Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, also highly important to the intermountain West. Sound administration entails understanding the region and good communications with the States involved, as well as with Congress.

A native of Preston, Idaho, onetime resident of Pocatello, graduate of Brigham Young University, and former assistant attorney general of Idaho, Mr. Carver knows intimately problems of the intermountain West. He has recognized diverse interests of land users and helped balance their needs with the overall public good * * *.

Considerable progress in public lands management has taken place during Carver's tenure in Interior under Secretary Stewart Udall. It seems natural, therefore, that he should move up from No. 3 post to Under Secretary, where he will be more particularly involved with problems of water and power development.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. The first I would refer to is from the Lewiston Morning Tribune in Lewiston, Idaho, which I think is the only Democratic paper that I will quote

from. The Republican papers have been so laudatory that I have had to review this whole question. [Laughter.]

It has made the nominee somewhat suspect. [Laughter.] But I have overcome my doubt in his favor. So first of all, let us quote from the Lewiston Morning Tribune which spoke up in favor of the nominee and in the editorial these words are written:

As Assistant Secretary in charge of public lands, Carver has encountered some of the most complicated and controversial problems in domestic government. He has not evaded these problems, nor has he compromised the administration's basic principles of land management. Yet, he has won not merely the respect but the outspoken admiration of most of the industries which largely depend upon the use of public lands. And he has accomplished this without alienating the "liberals" whose ideas of public land management frequently clash with those who depend upon public land use for their income.

The secret of this remarkable record seems to be that Carver understands his field thoroughly and has the intelligence and courage to seek bold new solutions for vexing, old problems.

From the Grand Junction (Colo.) Sentinel, I read:

This is not the only spot he has visited. Few of the Under Secretaries of the Department take so much interest in the areas they control. He is one of the few to take numerous field trips to learn what actually goes on in the field and to become acquainted with the problems in various sections of the country. He does it quietly and without fanfare, but thoroughly and intelligently.

Carver's appointment could be a major break for development in much of the West and particularly for the development of the oil shale industry.

Carver is a westerner and a practical operator. This is what is badly needed in a top position of the Department of the Interior.

From the Twin Falls (Idaho) News:

He has been in demand as a speaker around the Nation and some users of the public domain have declared that Mr. Carver has found the delicate balance necessary when dealing with private range use while still keeping the Nation's general welfare in mind. No one has accused him of capricious, arbitrary action that is so common when dealing with the ordinary type of bureaucrat.

From the Spokesman-Review in Spokane. I checked back against this and it is in fact, Mr. Chairman, from the Spokesman-Review. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carver has displayed an understandable and energetic attitude toward the problems of the West. While his ideology must necessarily reflect the convictions of his superiors in the Federal Government, his concern for various points of view in various controversial matters has marked him as a reasonable administrator.

From the Idaho Statesman in Boise, Idaho:

He demonstrated a great capacity in performing administrative duties of Government, no matter how complex they may be. He seldom takes a fling into orbit, settling on cloud 9 for a too-lofty view. He keeps his feet on the ground, can talk the language of the cattleman, the sheepherder, the lumberjack, the wilderness advocate, the park vendor, the Indian chief.

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Coloradans, particularly, are interested in Interior policy. If and how the State's oil shale is developed depends to a great extent on policies of the Interior Department. Carver has shown interest in this subject and has become expert in its details. For this reason alone we would be glad for Carver's advancement. In general, however, his familiarity with all the West's problems is what makes his promotion welcome.

Finally from the Idaho State Journal, Pocatello, Idaho:

Carver is a man known for succeeding in his assignments. His position will give him more of a chance to demonstrate his ability. He is still a young man, and Idahoans and the Nation are bound to hear a lot more of John Carver in the years to come.

I think, Mr. Chairman, this is a remarkable expression of affirmative reaction to this appointment from major newspapers of the Western States, and I think that the record speaks for itself. I am very proud to know John Carver and to introduce him to the committee although he needs no introduction here, and I commend him most heartily for confirmation.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Senator Jordan would like to join in that introduction, and I will call on Senator Jordan.

**STATEMENT OF HON. LEN B. JORDAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF IDAHO**

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, indeed I would like to join my colleague, Senator Church, in endorsing John Carver for the position as Under Secretary of the Interior. It has been my privilege to know John Carver for many years dating back to the time shortly after the war in the late 1940's when he was assistant attorney general of Idaho. I have known his family. He does come from a fine Idaho family, several of whom have served and some who are now serving in important positions of public trust. I have watched his progress as a practicing attorney in the State of Idaho and administrative assistant to Senator Church, and more recently as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He has appeared before this committee many times and has shared the platform with me many times in the West and in my own State—a man who gets around in the field while he is on the job. I might say that in my opinion he is a man of great competence and high integrity, knowledgeable in the land and water resources, and he has that innate fairness that commands the respect of users of the public lands and public domain as well as the theorists, the administrators, the wildlifers, and all. He strikes a balance of fairness that is recognized and applauded by all users and interested people, conservationists and all.

So it is with a great deal of pleasure that I add my support and my recommendation to this committee that they confirm the appointment of John A. Carver as Under Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Jordan.

Secretary Carver, we want to extend you a warm welcome. We believe you have a statement.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN A. CARVER, JR., NOMINEE TO BE UNDER
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR**

Mr. CARVER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my own Senators, Senator Church and Senator Jordan. The confirmation process is a vital link in the chain of constitutional checks and balances. A nominee subject to it, at least this nominee, comes to the hearing grateful for the confidence reflected in the nomination, and sensible of the responsibilities involved, includ-

ing the immediate responsibility to the Senate as the confirming authority.

Hearings such as this elicit facts as to basic qualifications to perform the duties of the designated office, and expose the nominee to inquiry as to his personal views on the key policy issues involved in the exercise of those duties.

This committee and the Department of the Interior are concerned with the same subject matter, and a close degree of cooperation is necessary. How well the President's appointees work with the Congress and the committee is important to both the administration and the Congress.

There is little my words can add to the knowledge the committee already has on all these matters, based on my 4 years' service as Assistant Secretary and frequent appearances before the committee and contact with its members. The record speaks louder than anything I might say here.

I think I appear here today somewhat better qualified for the present nomination than was the case 4 years ago, when the committee considered me for the post of Assistant Secretary. I have had, in the interim, a 4-year intensive education—under the tutelage of understanding superiors, willing and able subordinates, cooperative colleagues, and not least important, wise and patriotic Members of Congress in both Chambers and both sides of the aisle. It would be impossible to traverse that curriculum without absorbing a fairly intimate appreciation of the complex relationship that exists among the several resource areas comprehended by the Interior Department's mission.

It is my intention, and I am enthusiastic about it, to approach the unfamiliar and new substantive areas with the same diligence and effort I have tried to exert on land, park, territorial, and Indian programs in the recent past.

I am glad that many of the things in the land management area that I outlined as objectives in appearing here 4 years ago have been accomplished. Credit for that progress must go to Secretary Udall's understanding counsel and steadfast support. The prospect of an even closer association with the Secretary is a major source of confidence and pleasure in contemplating a broader assignment.

Four years ago, I indicated I owned no stocks, and had no business or other connections which conflicted with my duty of untrammelled loyalty to my employer, the United States of America. That is still true, and I again affirm it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to extend my personal thanks and gratitude for the wonderful statements made on my behalf by Senator Church and by Senator Jordan, and I will be glad to respond to any questions that the committee members have for me.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Anderson.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Carver, I am sure we all have a very good amount of confidence in you. There are one or two things I might want to ask you about. You had charge of land, parks, and that sort of thing. Who administered the first steps in the wilderness bill over in the Department of Interior? Was that not done in your office?

Mr. CARVER. Well, the specific assignments for figuring out the first steps, of course, were handled in the Secretary's office by asking the

Assistant to the Secretary for Land Utilization, Mr. Landstrom, to make the plans for the Department's administration of it and to make a report of the first steps taken. The action, generally speaking, is in bureaus which I supervised but not entirely, specifically the Bureau of Land Management and the Park Service.

Senator ANDERSON. On the 20th day of November the Department of Interior issued a release headed "Interior to Begin Studies on a New Wilderness Act, Udall Says." Then it says:

Millions of acres of nationally owned lands administered by the Department of the Interior will be reviewed as critically and as carefully as possible under the new Wilderness Act.

Now, as you know, I had some little connection with the Wilderness Act and a great deal of interest in it. Therefore I naturally started to look at the areas which were to be considered for wilderness possibility, and as sometimes happens, I looked at my own State. I found you had a study planned for the Carlsbad Caverns National Park of 50,000 acres. Do you regard that as wilderness?

Mr. CARVER. No, sir; I do not.

Senator ANDERSON. You know the park was given to the Federal Government by the State of New Mexico.

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir; I am aware of that.

Senator ANDERSON. Why would anybody survey that for wilderness purposes?

Mr. CARVER. Well, let me say, Senator Anderson, that I regard the present release in its form as unfortunate.

Senator ANDERSON. Did I understand you did not have anything to do with it then?

Mr. CARVER. You understand correctly, I did not. I did not see it until your office called the other day, but I cannot duck the responsibility for it.

Senator ANDERSON. I did not get a chance to ask you earlier about it because I was struck dumb for a few days after I got this. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARVER. The reason for it I have inquired into since then, and I can say that there is language in the bill as it passed which affirmatively required that all of the park areas be studied for any wilderness values which would qualify under the act; in other words, there is an affirmative duty to take in, in effect, any park which has within it 5,000 acres or more which is in a roadless state, but this—

Senator ANDERSON. Now that is different. Does the Carlsbad Caverns National Park have in it 5,000 acres of a roadless state?

Mr. CARVER. I do not know. All I know is that in a rather expansive mood when this release was put out, they just took the gross acreage of all of the parks rather than guess whether or not there might be that much wilderness area in them and just totaled up a gross figure.

Senator ANDERSON. That is just the point. They took the gross acreage and did not pay any attention to what the law said at all.

Mr. CARVER. I think that is correct, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you. Among other things they put in the White Sands National Monument of 146,000 acres; that is a bombing range. Do you think bombing ranges are portions of the wilderness of this country?

Mr. CARVER. No, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Neither do I.

Mr. CARVER. No, sir; I don't.

Senator CHURCH. They get that way after a while.

The CHAIRMAN. If they drop enough bombs on it maybe it will be a wilderness. [Laughter.]

Senator ANDERSON. It is a loneliness area. There are no houses in the area. The ranchers have all been moved out. Some people have improperly been grazing cattle, but we have the FBI and others on them now.

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir; I am aware of that problem.

Senator ANDERSON. I did not wish to take anybody else's problems, but in the State of Alaska you have another 25,818,000 acres staked out. Do you not believe they have almost enough national parks in Alaska now in wilderness areas without adding 25 million acres more? I just do not understand how this thing can come out of the Interior Department. Nobody knows anything about it.

Mr. CARVER. Well, it represented a rather expansive statement, as I say, unfortunate because it was not recognized that getting a big acreage in as the subject matter of the study would give the wrong implications.

Senator ANDERSON. I only hope, Mr. Carver, when you become Under Secretary, and I hope you will, that you might try to get these laws administered the way the Congress intended them and as you know the Congress intended them.

Mr. CARVER. I have been doing my very best, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. The Congress did not intend that we should spend our time or the Department's time to add to the wilderness system by taking in bombing ranges.

Well, here is another subject: Did the Public Land Law Review Commission come under your jurisdiction at all?

Mr. CARVER. No, sir. That is a—

Senator ANDERSON. It is a land area function, is it not?

Mr. CARVER. The Public Land Law Review Commission, according to the act which created it, is a combination of legislative and public membership, and the responsibilities of the Department are to have a liaison representative to it and to cooperate with it, and to help it out in any way that it can, but it is self-executing; that is it will carry on its own administrative and service functions except as they may ask us to do things, and we do not have the responsibility for it as a parent agency in any way.

Senator ANDERSON. Do I understand from that that the Department of the Interior did not make the recommendation for the public members?

Mr. CARVER. The recommendations for the public members, so far as I am aware as to how it was handled, involved discussion by the White House with several Cabinet members, including the Secretary of the Interior. I do not think it fair to say that we have the responsibility or have had the responsibility for those members.

Senator ANDERSON. It is interesting because—

Mr. CARVER. We were consulted and the Secretary—

Senator ANDERSON. I am happy you were consulted because so far as I can find out no Member of the Senate or House was consulted.

Mr. CARVER. I am not only aware of that fact, Senator, but I am deeply regretful of it, but I had no control over it.

Senator ANDERSON. I am happy to have you say that. I knew you felt that way, because you were once up here on the Hill.

I think, for the record, since it looks as if my questions are hostile, it should be stated I vigorously opposed your selection as Assistant Secretary of the Interior 4 years ago and I want, Senator Church, to say that subsequently I wrote a letter and I said I was very sorry I had opposed him. You are a very fine officer and have proved to be a very good officer. I am certainly happy you won promotion as Under Secretary, and I am confident you will continue to do a fine job.

Mr. CARVER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Secretary, I shall be very glad to vote in favor of your confirmation in the Senate. As a matter of fact, I take it your confirmation by the Senate is a foregone conclusion. You are going to assume the responsibilities that were discharged most of the last 4 years by a longtime friend of mine, James Carr, a resident and citizen of California.

I remember at the time Mr. Carr came before the committee there was apprehension raised as to whether or not he recognized that in the position he would be speaking for the Nation and not for the State from whence he came. I think his record does demonstrate that he was an officer of the Government of the United States and, precisely as you have indicated, your loyalty is to the people of the United States of America.

In your new responsibilities what will be your jurisdiction with respect to proposals for multipurpose reclamation projects?

Mr. CARVER. Senator Kuchel, I am taking over a job which will quite obviously be restructured somewhat from the way it has been handled in the past. I am not an engineer, and such specialization as I have had, as has been indicated, has been in the public land areas.

The job is a very amorphous one as it is provided in the statute and in the history of the Department, because pretty much it depends on the relationship between the Secretary and his No. 2 man, and the skills and the interest of each.

But with respect to the question you have asked, I would say that no special responsibility will be given to me in any given program area that I now know about.

I think the Secretary expects me to be a general executive officer, to assist in coordination of the various programs and become informed and help him on the whole range of matters, and so far I now know of no specific assignments in a program area that will be given to me.

Senator KUCHEL. So that you would assist the Secretary of the Interior in the formulation of policy and recommendations with respect to reclamation projects and all the other official areas considered by the Department, and I assume speak for the Secretary in his absence?

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir; that is the nature of the job.

Senator KUCHEL. I mention that, Mr. Secretary, because I very much hope that this present Congress may be able to use the language of the editorial which endorsed your candidacy, to find a bold, and a new solution to what I think the editorial called vexing old problems,

and I speak of the problem of water shortage on the Colorado River, a matter that is of the keenest concern to the dean of the Senate, Senator Hayden, his new colleague and ours, Senator Fannin, as well as to the two California Senators, indeed I think to everyone around this table. I would be comforted if you were able to say for the record that, with respect to that monumental problem which today plagues the whole Pacific Southwest, you would want to work as closely as possible with the members of this committee in bringing to it the recommendations which the Department, under the law, would have to bring with respect to any legislation that would confront us.

Mr. CARVER. I would hope, Senator, that I could on this, as on all the other programs of the Department, cooperate closely with this committee as we have tried to do in the past.

Senator KUCHEL. I am sure of that and I am sure, also, that your record as Assistant Secretary indicates that.

One more specific thing, and I ask you this because you are a lawyer: As my colleagues well know there has arisen in the last days of 1964 a legal problem between the Imperial Valley Irrigation District in my State and the position of the Department of the Interior. I assume that that dispute will be litigated. My only hope is, and I would trust that you could comfort me on this, too, is that the Department would work toward the earliest conclusion of that disagreement in the courts.

Mr. CARVER. Yes, I can say categorically, Senator, that where you have conflicting interpretations of the law, and where a judicial resolution is indicated, I think we should work toward it as fast as we can in every instance. That is the nature of our system.

Senator KUCHEL. Well, I thank you very much for that.

I would like to say for the record, Mr. Chairman, that your friends on the minority side today are here in the absence of official Senate action denominating them, but as a matter of fact, so are you. The minority committee on committees is meeting now wrestling with the problem of committee assignments, and our friend and colleague, Senator Gordon Allott, the senior Senator from Colorado, is a member of that committee and, therefore, is absent from this hearing. I want to say since he has asked me to do so, that he favors the nomination of Secretary Carver to be Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior and wanted those views, his views, spread upon this record.

So I simply say I look forward to working with you and getting to know you better, and I wish you good luck in your new responsibilities.

Mr. CARVER. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think this is a splendid nomination, and I hope it is speedily confirmed.

I am not quite clear, Mr. Secretary, in your response to Senator Kuchel as to exactly what your duties will be as Under Secretary of the Interior. Has that been delineated yet? Did I understand your response to be that it hasn't been completely worked out yet?

Mr. CARVER. No, sir. What I was trying to indicate to Senator Kuchel was that any special duties which my predecessor had by virtue

of his own talents and experience would not automatically devolve to me and, as a matter of fact, I couldn't handle specialization in water because I don't have that background.

The job of Under Secretary is structured about like the Vice President of the United States. You are supposed to stand in for the Secretary and perform the duties of the Secretary in his absence. You can of course, be assigned broad areas of responsibility—also, specific program responsibilities which I do not anticipate.

Generally speaking, I think the Department could profit from the Secretary having a secretarial officer to act as sort of a general executive, like an executive officer in the military, to keep things pulled together and moving down the road.

Senator BIBLE. Obviously, you are an expert in public land management because that has been your responsibility for the past 4 years. Could you indicate for the record what progress the Department has made in implementing the public sales bill that was enacted at the last Congress and one with which you are very familiar? I think you are probably the author of it as to the sales of public land. Where do we stand precisely on the implementation at this time?

Mr. CARVER. As to where we stand precisely, I can't be sure that I know, but we have devised regulations which are required to be published to implement the broadened sale authority which Congress granted to us in the last session.

I will be glad to submit for the record a precise statement of where it is now. I just frankly don't know where we are in that process.

Senator BIBLE. These are regulations to implement the statute on the sale of certain public lands. Now, I think each of us received many inquiries as to how a political subdivision acquires land or how an individual acquires land under this Public Law 88-608. How do we answer that question?

Mr. CARVER. Well, I think that the way you would answer that question is by advising these people that the statute requires implementing regulations, that the Department is in that process, and then I think the Department ought to be urged, and I will take your question to us, to get that process completed more quickly.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have a timetable on it?

Mr. CARVER. If you will forgive me, I think I can inquire about it.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. CARVER. I am informed they have been sent out for final check to our field people to determine the practicality, and we will publish them next month and have them ready in March.

Senator BIBLE. This requires a 30-day publication in the Federal Register before they are effective?

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.

Senator BIBLE. Are these circularized to any of the members of this committee or to the Congress before they are actually published?

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In case we have some suggestion as to the proposed regulation?

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There is one further area I would like to explore just very briefly. I think we are all well aware that this committee will have a great, great many proposals before it in this coming Congress

for national parks, national seashores, national monuments, national historical sites, national recreational areas, and every other type of recreation facility that is known.

Now, do you have any thoughts, based upon your secretaryship over the last 4 years in public land management, as to how far and how fast the Congress of the United States should go in authorizing these proposals? This is a big order for the Congress because we are receiving proposals for these very much needed recreation areas from every direction. But there are price tags and how fast should we move? Which one should be given priority?

Mr. CARVER. Senator Bible, I have had some experience in the very fruitless effort of trying to devise priorities or an order of ranking or a projection as to what would be a reasonable package to ask any given Congress to adopt. Certainly in the last Congress, as an example, the Congress accomplished much more in terms of parks than I would have said possible up to 2 or 3 months before its end. My own philosophy on this thing is that we should get the Congress all of the information on every aspect of it, and we should work closely with them, keep them informed. I think it is our duty to keep as much pressure for parks legislation as we can legitimately keep on the Congress but it is a matter of working it out, because the Congress in the final analysis is the arbiter of how far and how fast we go. It is our duty to service the Congress with the information on which it can base its judgment as to how far it wants to go in a given session.

Senator BIBLE. Obviously, the Land and Water Conservation Fund proved a very helpful vehicle in carrying forward some of these proposals. Now, exactly how well that is going to work out remains to be seen.

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. But I simply wanted to explore with you your ideas as to moving in this general area.

Mr. CARVER. Well, I think it is fair to say we will probably always try to have more proposals before you than any reasonable administrator could expect you to get entirely completed. We are not in the position of telling any given Member or given Senator that his proposal is one which we would just as soon put off until the next year. In other words, these arrangements pretty much have to be made in the legislative branch. We have to be able to be ready to take what we can get when we get it.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate the practicality of that suggestion, and your clear recognition that there is a Congress. I think that is helpful. [Laughter.]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Bible.

Senator Simpson?

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I will be brief.

I can testify to the unimpeachable integrity and loyalty to the institutions of John Carver. My knowledge goes back to his days with Senator Church, and I hope you will keep that wonderful contact warm with the people involved and some of the things brought before the Interior Committee and the Interior Department.

I would like to ask you, back in 1961 my predecessor, Senator Hickey of Wyoming, said this of you:

The only question I have is this: There has been some question in the West with regard to the venue problem. Public land questions arise and it involves the litigants coming back to the district to have problems settled which might involve the Under Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries.

What is your attitude toward legislation that might possibly place the venue in the districts and put the litigation more closely to the citizens affected?

Would your answer be the same now as it was then?

Mr. CARVER. Well, my answer is the same but I believe the record ought to show that is one fight we won. Senator Church's bill, to establish venue in the districts where the land is, is the law of land.

Senator SIMPSON. I am worried about the lack of support sometimes from the Department.

Mr. CARVER. Well, you will get the same support from me. I worked hard to get departmental approval of this bill downtown, and I would again.

Senator SIMPSON. Very good.

That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Gruening?

Senator GRUENING. I would like to say I am very happy at this nomination. I think it is a well-deserved recognition of excellent service, and I am very happy it has been made. I shall be very happy to vote for it.

I didn't intend to ask Mr. Carver any questions, and I shall not go into any great detail, but I am grateful to Senator Anderson for calling attention to the 25,818,494 acres that seem to be under study. I wonder whether Assistant Secretary Carver knows that the Arctic National Wildlife Range of 8,900,000 acres was studied carefully by a committee of the Senate, subcommittee of Commerce which was chaired by my colleague, Senator Bartlett, and the committee reported adversely on setting this area aside after extensive hearings and that, nevertheless, the then Secretary of the Interior, Fred Seaton, in his closing days set it aside with a stroke of the pen. Does Mr. Carver approve of that kind of action by a Secretary after the Congress has clearly expressed its view?

Mr. CARVER. Well, I believe, Senator Gruening, that my philosophical attitude about the responsibilities of the Congress under article 4, section 3, clause 2 of the Constitution over the territory and lands of the United States, has been expressed many times in many forms and I do not believe in using the executive power in that fashion.

Senator GRUENING. I am very glad to hear that.

I wonder whether Secretary Carver also knows that the Kenai National Moose Range of 2,057,197 acres was set aside by a former Secretary of the Interior without any hearing despite requests for it? Would Mr. Carver approve the setting aside of an area of that size, without a hearing, when it has been requested by responsible officials of the territory or State?

Mr. CARVER. Well, I would like to say that not only would I not approve it but the Congress, under the package of public lands bills enacted in the 88th Congress, has acted affirmatively to see that this could not happen. The classification and multiple-use act, which the Congress passed last year, would provide for a hearing process of an affirmative nature before this kind of action could be taken.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Moss?

Senator MOSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Carver, I am delighted to be here on this committee today and I am prepared to act on this nomination affirmatively, as I am sure you must know from the long association we have had. I would like to say for the record that whereas we so often get lost in the redtape of bureaucracy when we go downtown trying to solve some problem for a constituent or something that concerns our State, that I think the best redtape cutter I ever found in Washington is John Carver. He certainly is a man who goes right to the heart of the problem and is very skilled at brushing aside all of the ramifications and cross-currents that seem to involve so many of the problems we have.

I think it is delightful that Mr. Carver has now been nominated to be the Deputy Secretary of the Interior, *de facto*.

I suppose that would be a way to describe the office, the second man, and to be in an even better position to cut redtape because he can go into more departments now.

I have just one question I would like to ask of you, Mr. Carver. Your assignment heretofore as Assistant Secretary had to do with the public lands and the national park areas primarily. Now, as the Under Secretary, this will also include some supervisory functions in the Bureau of Reclamation and Indian Affairs and, of course, you have had Indian Affairs before, but the Bureau of Reclamation I was thinking of particularly. We have sort of a continuing problem between people who think that all reclamation projects are bad because they tend to change the natural contours of the land or something of that sort, and, therefore, are in opposition. I call attention particularly to the great Lake Powell that has been created by Glen Canyon Dam which is one of the scenic jewels of the world, I think. We still constantly get propaganda maintaining this is bad because it changed the river that was there.

I would like to have some expression of your attitude in refereeing this contest between the water reclamationists and the sort of wilderness or outdoor advocates who want to leave everything in its natural state. Would you give us a little statement of your attitude on this?

Mr. CARVER. Senator Moss, you put your finger, of course, on one of the several built-in philosophical conflicts which exist in a Department like Interior. I have tried specifically in the land areas to work, to begin to work, toward a better discipline within the Department. Specifically, I think that reclamation people should not express in public conclusions about what makes a good park or what doesn't make a good park, and in the same way the park people should not express themselves as to what constitutes the best developments of a river or exactly how a given reservoir should run.

If you can take the warring conflict out of the lower echelons of the Department, then you leave the Secretary in a better position to make the hard choices that sometimes have to be made.

When it comes to the ultimate hard choice, particularly in the West where you are dealing with federally authorized programs, that ultimate hard choice frequently involves giving all of the data and information and facts to the Congress. Maybe with a recommendation, sometimes without, so that the resolution of a problem whether you

are going to build a dam or not build a dam, in the last analysis depends on whether the Congress authorizes the dam or not, or whether the Federal Power Commission may license one under some general authority.

So to summarize, I would say that we ought to have a little bit more discipline within the Department, less public controversy within our own group. And the larger issue, of course, I think the parks, important as they are, a system of recreation, must take into account the needs of 400 million people in 75 or a hundred years to have food, fiber, and fuel. This will mean development. It will mean development in some cases which conflicts with parks, and I think the country is getting much more able to reconcile these things and to come to an agreeable resolution of them that satisfies most everybody.

Senator MOSS. Thank you. I think that is a good statement of your philosophy on that, and I appreciate it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, having known Mr. Carver over the past 4 years, I consider this an excellent appointment. I just have one question to ask.

I think in November Mr. Gordon of the Bureau of the Budget made a speech, and I believe he said something about reclamation. Did you read that speech?

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir.

Senator BURDICK. Do you have any comments to make about his views on reclamation?

Mr. CARVER. Well, I must say that when it comes to comments by people in my position what I said just a moment ago about the Bureau of Reclamation and the Park Service applies. I do not think it appropriate for me to break discipline, so to speak, with the office of the Bureau of the Budget or the President. In a general way, of course, this committee knows that I am a westerner, and knows what irrigated reclamation has meant to the developments of my region and what it can still mean.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Metcalf?

Senator METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I want to concur in the praise that all of my colleagues have heaped upon Secretary Carver. I want to especially compliment him for a superb administrative performance as Assistant Secretary.

It was under your leadership that we had begun to make some sense out of the chaotic condition of our Bureau of Land Management program, and you put across a concept of multiple use on public domain that many of us have been working for over the years in Congress and for the first time we have had cooperation from the Secretary of the Interior.

The public sales bill that you commented on to Senator Bible was a landmark bill, I believe, in the development of the public domain.

I want to also compliment you on your work for the modernization of land laws, and you will recall that the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek District was predecessor and forerunner of the grazing districts under the Taylor Grazing Act. So for all of the years we have had a

problem in that area, and your diplomacy has worked out and solved that problem, especially in Montana.

Now, President Johnson, in his state of the Union message—and I concur in that, too—suggested that we need more recreation areas, and Senator Bible and Senator Moss and some of the others have talked about national parks that were going to be worked on in this session of Congress.

Do you envisage some conflict in your duties as custodian of the public lands and the public domain and some disruption of the present uses if we incorporate these public domain areas into the national parks and recreation areas?

Mr. CARVER. Well, if I understand your question correctly, Senator Metcalf, there is a built-in conflict if an area is by congressional action made a park, whereas theretofore it had been in public domain status.

Senator METCALF. I say this because you have been a long advocate of multiple use and this is a specialized use.

Mr. CARVER. What I think we are coming a long way toward, and what I think the President deserves most credit for, is a kind of cooperative, creative attitude about these land arrangements so that we don't have such doctrinaire differences, and we can accommodate recreation and many other uses along with the continuance of the economic sustenance for groups which have depended upon the public domain. But every once in awhile you run into the head-on clash, and I think one of the things that the Public Land Law Review Commission will certainly grapple with, we have to worry about it in the meantime, is to be sure when that clash comes the users who are displaced will be fairly treated.

Senator METCALF. Now, you have anticipated somewhat my next point. I was wondering, in view of your experience as an administrator of public lands and especially the Bureau of Land Management, if we couldn't have some sort of a trial area set aside, say Montana, or Nevada, to determine multiple use and other uses of public lands for the benefit of Public Land Law Review Commission.

Mr. CARVER. I think if the Commission should ask us to do that it would be a very appropriate thing to do. I think that they would have authority, and I think that we would have authority, besides responding to their questions, to undertake to demonstrate within such controlled conditions as they might specify. However, that would be up to the Commission.

All I can say is that from the Department's side I would recommend cooperation in any such project.

Senator METCALF. I would like in advance to have you look into something like a pilot project.

Mr. CARVER. Yes, sir; I understand what you mean.

Senator METCALF. A pilot project in some area such as the Charles M. Russell Game Range, the establishment which is one of the outstanding accomplishments of this administration. The range has contributed to the multiple-use management of that whole area, and I would like to see your agency go into some one or two similar pilot projects. You could start a Gary Cooper Range up in the State of Montana or something like that to help guide the Public Land Law Review Commission, in which I have a great deal of personal interest and concern, in working out better land management programs.

Do you think we could do that?

Mr. CARVER. I certainly think we could, Senator Metcalf, and I am sure you will find an enthusiastic advocate for this kind of an approach in the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, who is strongly interested himself.

Senator METCALF. Thank you, and I look forward to working with you.

Again, you have my enthusiastic approbation of this appointment.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Morse had a statement that he wanted read into the record.

It will be included immediately following the comments of Senator Metcalf.

(The statement referred to follows:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. WAYNE MORSE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF OREGON**

Senator MORSE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to submit this statement in support of the nomination of John Carver to serve as Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior. In my opinion, Mr. Carver is eminently qualified for this position and it is my pleasure to cite two outstanding achievements which demonstrate that he has the ability to serve well in this new assignment.

The members of this committee, especially Senators Anderson and Bible, will remember that, in 1961, I suggested a totally new approach to rangeland conservation. I urged a program of direct investments where surveys showed a need both to reduce grazing and to treat a deteriorated watershed. I urged a program of comprehensive watershed development for our rangeland.

This led to four pilot projects in Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, and Idaho.

These have produced outstanding conservation results and in the process have stabilized—yes, increased—grazing use.

John Carver played a large and constructive role in the implementation of this program.

On Columbus Day, 1962, a hurricane swept the Pacific Northwest, blowing down billions of board feet of timber in the State of Oregon, as well as in the State of Washington. As the chairman knows, John Carver responded at once. He acted as a catalyst to unite public and private efforts in what became a most successful endeavor to salvage for economic use the greatest amount of timber to have been destroyed by an act of Nature. The prompt action that John Carver spearheaded averted the destruction of billions of additional board feet of standing timber by insects and disease.

John Carver, as Assistant Secretary of Interior, has done an outstanding job in the public interest for conservation. I am delighted that the President has submitted his name for the post of Under Secretary, and I urge his prompt confirmation, both by this committee and by the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair notes that he has overlooked the most important part of the proceedings. I believe Mrs. Carver is here, if she would stand. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Secretary Carver, it looks like the question is in doubt here and I think we will have to have a vote. If there is no objection, we will vote in public session. I see no need to go into executive session.

Senator ANDERSON. I move the nomination be favorably reported.

Senator CHURCH. I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the nomination be reported. Without objection, the nomination will be reported, and the Senators who are absent now also desire it so reported, and the record will show that the nomination was reported unanimously by all those present.

Senator CHURCH. Like the rising verdict of a jury.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the committee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)





